

## THE FARMING WORLD.

## A SPLENDID EXAMPLE.

French Law Which Should Be Introduced in This Country.

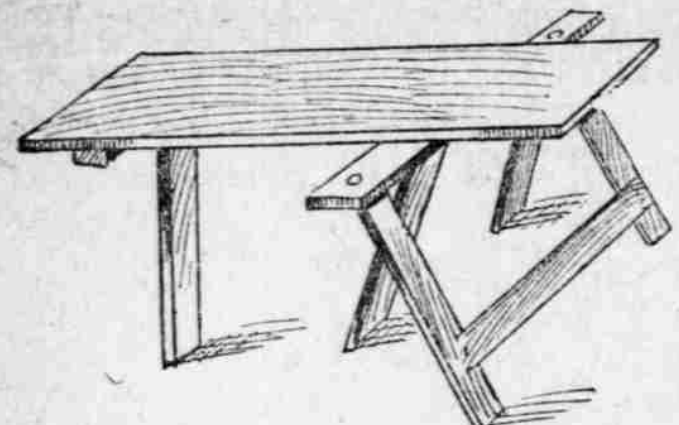
In an article on the necessity of sound sires for horse breeding, a contemporary says: "Every stallion in France standing for public service must have a government veterinary certificate." Here is an excellent suggestion for rendering such service to horse breeders just now, when they are awakening to the fact that sound, well-bred animals will fetch higher prices in the near future than they have in the past; although those who ought to know, contend that at no time, even during the depression through which we have passed or are now passing, have horses possessing real merit been a drug on the market, or fetched any but fair prices. These dealers, whose opinions are entitled to full credit, are unanimous in stating that there is a dearth of good horses in the country; and should the demand at all equal their expectations there will be a general desire on the part of those who have dams suitable for the purpose, to breed to suit the anticipated demand. With no particular leaning for parental government, it seems that just here is where a little paternalism would come in to public advantage. It is entirely possible, in every state where horse-raising can be conducted profitably, and where a board of agriculture is established with a veterinary department affiliated with it, for such a board to issue a certificate of soundness to every stallion owner seeking public patronage for his horse's service. This certificate would be an immense safeguard for the breeder—for not one in twenty horsemen are competent to pass confidently upon a horse's constitution. The possession of the certificate would enable the owner to offer the services of the horse at a reasonable fee, inasmuch as he would be in greater demand for his certified soundness; at the same time the want of warranty would drive unsound animals out of the market and out of competition. But even if farmers were asked to pay higher fees than they have been accustomed to pay, the guarantee that the sire was sound would be worth the money. The idea offers a suggestion to some individual or association to take up what is undoubtedly an important subject.—Journal of Agriculture.

## SHEEP IN THE SPRING.

Tagging Is the First Important Work to Be Performed.

The "keep" of sheep the preceding season tells whether they will be kept at a profit or loss during the latter season. Sheep that have been carelessly or poorly wintered come into the spring in poor condition and it will take all of the spring season to regain what we have lost; consequently sheep poorly wintered will be a loss through the spring months.

Sheep are inclined to scour when turned on fresh grass, so the first thing



SHEEP-SHEARING BENCH.

to do is to tag, and the ewes should be tagged before lambing time, at least two weeks. The wool should be cut clean, so that the droppings will not touch it. This is hard to do with the sheep lying on the floor or bench. We have constructed a bench (see cut), so that the holder can set the sheep with rump on the bench at 2, the holder sitting back on the bench at 3, with his feet on the rung 4, holding the sheep by the hind legs, so that it is in about the same position as if it was standing up. In this position we can tag them perfectly. We have a basket setting under the end of the bench at 2, to catch the wool. The other end of the bench can be fixed the same, so it will accommodate two taggers.

When turning out on grass we give our sheep a full feed of hay in the morning until they get used to the grass. Turn them on the grass for a few hours the first day, and so on for a few days, not giving them any salt to speak of, and they will soon go wholly on the grass and not scour much. The principal care for the rest of the season is watching them, to keep them clean. By so doing we outgrow the flies and maggots.—Ohio Farmer.

## RURAL MISCELLANY.

Plan to grow more grass and clover. Study the requirements of the soil as well as of the market.

Select the crops with respect to their adaptability to the farm.

It is not only an item to increase quantity but to improve the quality of the crops.

Cattle should be trained to walk fast before attempting to improve them in any other gait.

On the farm, as in any other line of business, it is an item to save labor and economize time.

Manure adds to the productiveness of land as soon as it is applied, but all of the substances will not be used up in one season.

The farm products should be put in the form in which they will bring the most money and yet leave the farm in the most productive condition.

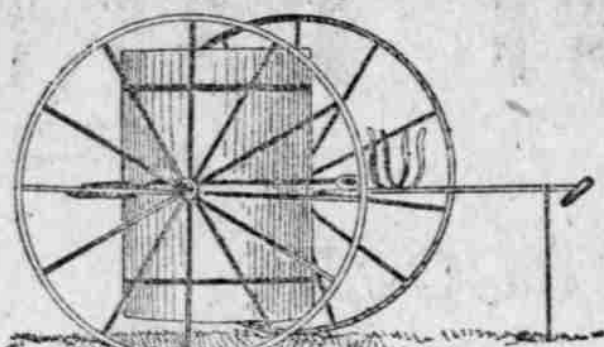
While the farm may not always show large returns in the way of cash, yet with good management the farmer may be reasonably sure of a good living.

Continuous cropping without making an adequate return to the soil impoverishes the land and in the end will leave an unproductive farm on which to make a living.—Farmers' Union.

## FARM CONVENIENCES.

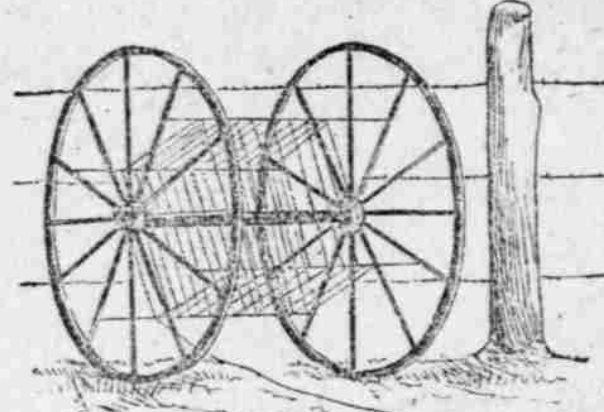
How Excellent Use May Be Made of Old Wheels.

Don't throw away any old wheels; they can be put to as good use, sometimes, as they were on the vehicles on which they were bought. The illustrations herewith show how wheels may



BARREL WHEELBARROW.

be made serviceable by constructing a barrel wheelbarrow and a reel for fence wire. Fig. 1, the barrel wheelbarrow, is simply a barrel on wheels, balanced so that it will tip easily. The hooks in front are for a shovel and hoe to hang on. For many purposes this is better for farm work than are ordinary



FENCE WIRE WHEEL-REEL.

wheelbarrows. A heavier load can be carried. Fig. 2, the wheel reel for fence wire, is made by taking two wheels of a light wagon attached to their axle. Place four pieces of board through the wheels at regular intervals and wire to the felloes. It makes a large and convenient wire or cordage reel. These conveniences can be made during early spring so as to be ready for the first outdoor work.—Farm and Home.

## TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

Birds of Medium Size Always Sell at a Satisfactory Price.

We can offer a pointer on marketing turkeys that we discovered while buying Christmas turkeys in the city market, and that is the superiority of the medium-sized turkeys over 20 to 24-pounders, as sellers. People, as a rule, do not want enough turkey at one time to lay a banquet spread, and consequently they pick for something small, or not exceeding medium in size.

The hen turkeys always sell first, simply because they are more suited in size to the wants of the ordinary family. Then the smaller gobblers go, and lastly the pride of the flock—the biggest tom in the lot—and he usually goes at a discount of two or three cents a pound less than the lesser weights.

A turkey that weighs from ten to fifteen pounds dressed is plenty large enough. The people don't want a turkey as big as a hog, but they do want a fat turkey. It seems to us that there is a good deal of room for improvement in breeding turkeys for the market. That a bird shorter in legs and neck and very full in the breast would be more desirable. One that would be meaty and plump, and capable of taking on a great deal of fat.

The heavy weight, tall, ramboned toms that weigh 25 to 40 pounds may be suited to a barbecue feast, but they are not the kind that the man with an ordinary-sized market basket looks for when he goes to the city market.

There would be more demand and better sale for turkeys all the year through if they were grown more with a view to compact body, meat and fat, than for large size and coarse structure.—H. B. Geer, in Midland Poultry Journal.

## TILLAGE OF CROPS.

Deep Working Is Said to Serve No Good Purpose Whatever.

All tillage of crops should be shallow. The time to go deep is when the ground is plowed in the fall. Deep tillage of a growing crop serves no good purpose whatever, while it is very injurious to the plants. It is folly to move the soil in which the roots of a plant are growing unless it is desired to check the growth of the plant. What is needed is intelligent shallow tillage. After every rain the crust that forms on the surface must be broken up, and any implement that runs one or two inches deep will accomplish that purpose. During a drought the surface of the soil gradually packs and forms a crust, and hence surface or shallow cultivation is as necessary as after a shower. Shallow cultivation will destroy weeds quite as effectively as deep, while it can be done with less than a fourth of the labor. The time to destroy weeds is just when they appear above the surface. Thorough tillage includes the destruction of all weeds as soon as they appear. Neither weeds nor grass of any sort should be allowed to rob the soil of one atom of its fertility. This involves watchfulness and labor, but not hard labor if the right kind of tools are used and used in time.

Thorough is simply intelligent tillage. A man must know his soil and then till it in the manner that experience and common sense show is best.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

## How to Ship Lambs.

The lamb makes more money for the raiser when shipped alive than in any other way. When the tender youngsters are fit for the market and to be forwarded by themselves the car should be boarded up tight. Have plenty of feed and water in the car. Would advise cornmeal as a feed, placed where the animal could nibble the same at will. If shipped with their dams they should not be separated. In case only a few are sent on at time they should be placed in a roomy box or crate and shipped by express, so that they will not lose their best qualities by being on the road too long.—Dakota Field and Farm.

## ARE WOMEN LOVELY?

A German Baron Who Considers That They Are Not.

A German baron has taken it upon himself a reply to a book recently published with the title of "The Deterioration of Manly Beauty." This work was written by a woman, and the baron replies with a savage onslaught on prevailing ideals of female loveliness, says an exchange. He calls his work "Defects of Woman's Beauty; an Anthropometrical and Aesthetic Study."

This dignified title hardly prepares the readers for the strong, unvarnished manner in which the baron treats his subject. He agrees with Schopenhauer in his denunciation of those misguided millions who find comeliness in the "undergrown, small-shouldered, big-hipped and short-legged sex." How much more grateful to the clear eye of art should be the noble proportions of the properly developed man, argues the baron.

By numerous measurements, which it is not necessary to give here, he proves to his own satisfaction that geometrically the female is a failure and that the male form is a success. Women themselves have shown since the days of Eve in the garden, the baron says, that they appreciate their inferiority in this respect.

They have concealed their limbs in flowing garments, reaching sometimes to the knee, sometimes to the ankles, sometimes to the feet, but always far enough to hide the defects in their proportions. They now not only conceal their proportions to a large extent, he says, but they always seek, to alter them, moving their waist up or down with stays, squeezing in their natural figures here and building them out there, and not scorning hoopskirts, bustles and crinolines in order to make themselves look as little as possible as nature made them.

The ballet girl would seem to confound part of the baron's argument, but he does not yield to this apparent defiance of his logic.

The baron seems to feel that, after he has put forth his most forcible arguments and has exhausted his most discriminating criticisms, he is still enlisted in a losing fight, for he adds, plaintively:

"But most of the men of our times have ceased to perceive the defects of female beauty. Woman has deceived and misled her admirers so many generations with her smooth, long gowns that only a few, educated by research and by constant practice in measuring the proportions of the female form fully clothed, have gained that clear, unbiased view which enables them to appreciate how skillfully woman has carried out the delusion as to her figure."—Chicago News.

## OUR SUPERIOR RAILWAYS.

German Commissioners Compare to the Favor of America.

Americans are proud of the convenience, speed and cheap rates of their railroads, and they have reason to be. This is admitted in the report on our system of traveling made by the German imperial commissioners, who have looked over our railroads. Insular and continental Europe alike use the compartment cars, and to this stage-coach system is due a large part of the inconvenience, and even danger, of European travel. The latest murder in the railway carriage is still discussed in the daily newspapers, but there is no evidence that the outcry will result in change.

If the European trains made American time, the carriages would rock and roll like a ship in a heavy sea. As it is, they are not nearly so easy and even riding as the American trains.

Sleeping car rates in the United States at \$1.50 and two dollars are considered high by some people here, but in Europe a single bed, with fewer conveniences, costs \$2.15.

The European baggage system is simply infernal. There is no through checking, and the passenger is supposed to look after his own baggage at every point of transfer. Our accident insurance arrangements in the stations, free time tables, bureaus of information and methods of selling newspapers, fruits, candies and food are commended by the German commissioners.

There is one thing in the world worse than the light furnished by the New York elevated railroad light, and that is the light in European trains.

The lack of speed in the continental, and especially the German locomotives, is due, first, to the inferior make, and, second, to the fact that the engines are used until used up. The American idea of getting the best and highest out of the locomotives and then setting them aside for new ones containing the latest devices is wastefulness in the eyes of the thrifty Germans.

The sale of American locomotives is not pushed as it might be in foreign lands. A Chemnitz firm has sold 117 locomotives to Java and is building branch shops in Russia.

From New York to Chicago, 969 miles is a 24 hours journey. From Leipzig to Rome, 945 miles, it takes 35 hours. Any number of similar comparisons can be made, all of them in favor of American railroads.—N. Y. Press.

## Was a Bad Shot.

"You've shot the wrong man!" shrieked a young woman in a Garfield orchestra seat at a recent performance and all the audience tiptoed to see the crimson spot on the top of the bass viol's bald head. As William Gillette began to send a telegram in the third act a bullet is supposed to strike the hand that is on the telegraph key. The blood comes from a pot under the desk and is dabbed on the right hand by a quick movement of the left. Mr. Gillette's sleight-of-hand was defective in this instance, with the result that the musician's head was bespattered with stage blood.—N. Y. Press.

—What is known as love is never genuine after the subject is more than 20 years old. After that, it is cunning or something else.—Aitchison Globe.

## NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

On the Verge of a Total Collapse.

The Wear and Tear Incident to the Life of a Traveling Salesman Very Often Results Seriously.

From the Press, Cleveland, Ohio. J. H. Whann, who lives in suite No. 20 in the body block, corner of Payne and Wilson Avenues, Cleveland, Ohio, had suffered for months from nervous prostration and extreme nervousness. His nervous system had become undermined by irregular habits, and he was reduced to the verge of total prostration. Mr. Whann is no longer a traveling salesman, that occupation was fraught with too much danger to his health, and he abandoned it. At present he is connected with the Mahoning Coal Company, and has charge of a mine three miles distant from Alliance, Ohio, and there he spends most of his time.

Traveling salesmen have to put up with a great many inconveniences when they are on the road," said Mr. Whann. "Accidents, sleep and rest, are often irregular, and these causes unsettle one's nerves. I was rapidly approaching a point where I would become a nervous wreck unless I employed extreme measures. I found it almost impossible to read or write for a period of several days. I would pick up a newspaper with the intention of glancing over the news of the day. In five or ten minutes I would have to lay the paper aside and get up and walk around to quiet my nerves. It was the same thing when I did any writing. I could write for a few minutes and then have to give it up, as my hands would become shaky and my whole body and mind in a quiver."

"This nervousness brought on severe headaches; it also brought a loss of sleep, all of which combined to gradually break down my health. I became run down and lost my appetite and performed my duties with no heart whatever. My friends recommended one medicine or another, and one of them suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a few boxes and followed the directions regarding their use. They restored my nerves to their normal and natural condition; they drove away the violent headaches and insomnia, and made me feel like a man who enjoyed life. I am now at times troubled with a headache, while supervising the work of the mine, but the pills quickly and effectively dissipate it."

Mrs. Whann, too, is very enthusiastic in her praise of the pills. She has used them for headache and nervousness, and has recommended them to many of her friends. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a grippa, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Some very harsh things have been said of the sin of loafing, but no one can successfully dispute that loafing is very pleasant.—Aitchison Globe.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Following—"And did the groom kiss the bride?" "Oh, yes." "Before everybody?"

"No, after everybody except the sexton and the organist."—Detroit Journal.

## South Dakota in Springtime

Is clothed with verdure green and spotted with the beautiful blue and white prairie flowers, tokens of luxuriant soil like that fair country to which Moses led the children of Israel in ancient times. And like unto that land of plenty, South Dakota outrivals its sister states of the East in the products of its soil, sown, cultivated and harvested in less time and with greater ease than in any other portion of the United States.

And so we say unto you that now is the opportunity of a lifetime to "Go West and buy a farm." For descriptive lists and prices, address Geo. H. Headford, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The man who wears a face like a coffin, should not complain if he finds no welcome.—Ram's Horn.

No great man ever had time to play checkers in the middle of the day.—Aitchison Globe.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, APRIL 8	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2.50 @ 2.60
select butchers	3.90 @ 4.40
CALVES—Fair to good light	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS—Common	3.25 @ 3.75
Mixed hogs	3.90 @ 4.40
Light shippers	3.95 @ 4.10
SHEEP—Choice	4.25 @ 4.75
LAMBS—Good to choice	5.25 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Winter family	2.25 @ 3.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	87 @ 87
No 3 red	86 @ 86
Corn—No 2 mixed	60 @ 61
Oats—No 2	39 @ 40
Rye—No 2	60 @ 61
HAY—Prime to choice	11.25 @ 12.00
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	9.00 @ 9.75
Lard—Prime steam	6.30 @ 6.90
BUTTER—Choice dairy	10 @ 21
Prime to choice	12 @ 17
APPLES—Per bbl.	1.20 @ 1.75
POTATOES—Per bbl.	75 @ 91

NEW YORK	
FLOUR—Winter family	4.45 @ 4.65
GRAIN—Wheat—No 1 north'n	66 @ 77
No 2 red	66 @ 78
CORN—No 2 mixed	60 @ 61
OATS—Mixed	62 @ 63
PORK—New mess	9.75 @ 10.75
LARD—Western	4.50 @ 4.80

CHICAGO	
FLOUR—Winter family	4.70 @ 4.80
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	81 1/2 @ 84 1/2
No 2 Chicago spring	65 1/2 @ 68 1/2
CORN—No 2	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
OATS—No 2	18 @ 19
PORK—Mess	8.65 @ 8.80
LARD—Steam	4.05 @ 4.07 1/2

BALTIMORE	
FLOUR—Family	4.25 @ 4.40
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	74 1/2 @ 76 1/2
Corn—Mixed	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Oats—Mixed	23 @ 23 1/2
PORK—Refined	16 @ 16 1/2
PORK—Mess	16 @ 16 1/2
CATTLE—First quality	4.10 @ 4.40
HOGS—Western	4.40 @ 4.50

INDIANAPOLIS	
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2	64 @ 64
Oats—No 2 mixed	39 @ 39

LOUISVILLE	
FLOUR—Winter family	3.75 @ 4.00
GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 red	60 @ 61
Corn—Mixed	60 @ 61
Oats—Mixed	60 @ 61
PORK—Mess	9.20 @ 9.20
LARD—Steam	4.25 @ 4.25

## THE MAYOR IN JAIL.

How the Executive of New York Came to Be Sent Up.

Judge M. May, of this city, was once instrumental in sending William E. Strong, now mayor of New York city, to the county jail for six weeks, says the Mansfield (O.) News. At that time Manuel May wasn't a judge, and Strong, who is now known all over the country by reason of the figure he has cut in New York politics, was not mayor of New York. The judge, when questioned in regard to the matter, readily gave the incident as he remembered it:

"It was 30 years ago, and I was a notary public in those days. I was directed to take some depositions in a case in which there was an alleged fraud in regard to some financial matters. Strong refused to answer some questions, as he, I think, had received the information on certain points in confidence. He was obstinate, and I exercised my prerogative and sent him to jail. Strong moved in what was considered the elite of Mansfield society in those days, and they stuck to him through his term of imprisonment. The town was about divided on the proposition as to whether it was right to send him to jail. Strong had a real nice time while he was in jail. His friends visited him every day and helped him pass away the hours. Finally, after Strong had been locked up for six weeks, a higher court concluded that he had had enough and he was released."

## Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets.

On February 15th and 16th, March 1st, 2d, 15th and 16th, April 5th, 6th, 19th and 20th, May 3rd, 4th, 17th, and 18th, 1897, Homeseekers' excursion tickets will be sold by the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.R., to nearly every point in the West, North and Northwest, South and Southwest at rates of about one fare for the round trip.

Parties contemplating a trip will do well to see or write to any C. A. & C. R. agent for rates of fare, limits of tickets and full information, or, to the undersigned, C. E. Daly, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Deserted Wife (in conversation with sympathetic grocer)—"And I trusted him!" "Grocer—"Confound it! so did I!"—Tit-Bits.

## Fortune Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectively does that incomparable medicinal remedy fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Birds are supposed to have, in common with all living creatures, certain reasoning faculties, and yet they are the most flighty.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kime's Great Nerve Restorer. Free trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kime, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A lot of bootblacks sitting on a curbstone may not be India-rubber boys, though they are gutter perchers.

The greatest objection we have to "free" things is that they cost too much.—West Union Gazette.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

It is a little singular that passengers are not allowed to converse with the man at the wheel, though he is spokesman of the ship.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

When a man slips he always stops to look at the place where he slipped.—Aitchison Globe.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A man is usually bald four or five years before he knows it.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

No old girl should have the nerve to crimp her hair in the back.

## Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will."

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Cascarets**  
CURE CONSTIPATION  
REGULATE THE LIVER  
ALL DRUGGISTS

10¢  
25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

**FOR SALE!** A first-class 16 horse power Engine, also good 30 horse and 40 horse. Must be sold at once as we will vacate premises on May first. Try on this machinery will deliver you a time given to right parties. Address WALTER WADDELL, 14 Home St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**BOILER**  
**DROPSY** NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures water treatment. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. H. GIBBS'S 3033, Atlanta, Ga.

**GREAT** deal of nonsense has been written—and believed—about blood purifiers. What purifies the blood? ..

**THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE.**

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

**WOMAN'S SALT CURE**

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, fickle appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence. Be self-convinced through personal proof.

**The Waverley Bicycle**  
**\$100 \$60**

The Waverley Bicycle for 1897 is the acme of bicycle construction. New and expensive principles of construction involved make the cost of building enormous. Hence the price is \$100.

**The only bicycle with true bearings**

Last year the Waverley was as good as any wheel in the market—better than most. Because new machinery was not needed for its continued construction, the price of the improved 1896 model has been reduced to \$60—a saving of \$25 to you. Catalogue Free.

**Indiana Bicycle Co., Indianapolis, Ind.**

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** ..BEST..  
..IN THE WORLD

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distinguished all competitors. Endorsed by over 1,0